

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ALIENS

MARCH 20, 1956.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 31]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 31) for the relief of Shih Ming Wang, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

That, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Shih Ming Wang, Chih Shing Hwa, Erich Anton Helfert, Eugene Alexander Figueiredo, Rose Hu Chen, Felisa Ho (nee Chang-Kuon), Balbino Acusin Ariasa, and Adel Kamal, shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fees. Upon the granting of permanent residence to each alien as provided for in this Act, if such alien was classifiable as a quota immigrant at the time of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to reduce by one the quota for the quota area to which the alien is chargeable for the first year that such quota is available.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, Kathleen Schrater shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this Act, upon payment of the required visa fee.

Amend the title so as to read: "For the relief of certain aliens".

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill, as amended, is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to nine persons. The bill also provides for the payment of the required visa fees and for quota deductions in cases where they are necessary.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The committee, desiring to lighten the burden of the Chief Executive and to shorten the time required for the consideration of private calendars on the floor of the House, has decided to include the names of several beneficiaries of pending private bills in one bill, after having considered each of the cases on their individual merits and having acquainted themselves with all the facts pertinent to each case.

The beneficiaries of section 1 of the bill were the subjects of individual bills as follows:

- S. 31, by Senator Goldwater.
- S. 318, by Senator Williams.
- S. 897, by Senator Bible.
- S. 993, by Senator Ives.
- S. 1183, by Senator Ives.
- S. 1651, by Senator Bricker.
- S. 1793, by Senator Lehman.
- S. 1827, by Senator Magnuson.

The beneficiary of section 2 of this bill was the subject of S. 1009, by Senator O'Mahoney and Senator Barrett.

A discussion of each case included in the instant bill, with reports from the departments of the administration, and such additional information as was obtained by the committee, appears below.

Shih Ming Wang.—S. 31, by Senator Goldwater (H. R. 1696, by Mr. Rhodes of Arizona)

The beneficiary of the bill is a 54-year-old native and citizen of China who is presently an assistant professor of chemistry, physics, and mathematics at Grand Canyon College, Phoenix, Ariz. He entered the United States January 5, 1953, as a student and obtained the degree of master of arts at Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. His wife is a teacher of English and resides in Indonesia with the three younger children. The two older children are in the United States as students. The beneficiary's services are urgently needed in the United States and a petition filed in his behalf by Grand Canyon College for the issuance of a quota immigrant visa was approved March 15, 1955, and is valid until March 15, 1956.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated October 6, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 6, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to private bill S. 31 for the relief of Shih Ming Wang, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Tucson, Ariz., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Chinese.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING SHIH MING
WANG, BENEFICIARY OF S. 31

The beneficiary, Shih Ming Wang, also known as Benjamin Wang, was born August 27, 1901, in Ningpo, Chekiang, China, and is a citizen of Free China. He is married to a citizen of China and is the father of five children who are also citizens of China. His wife is a teacher of English and resides in Malang, Indonesia, with the 3 youngest children, ages 6 to 17 years. The two eldest children are now in the United States as students.

Mr. Wang resides in Phoenix, Ariz. A 1923 graduate of the University of Shanghai, China, he taught in China until 1946 and in Indonesia until 1952. He was granted the degree of master of arts by Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. in August 1953 with a major in chemistry and minor in mathematics. He was then permitted to transfer to Grand Canyon College at Phoenix and to accept part-time employment. He is now employed by that college as an assistant professor of chemistry, physics, and mathematics. If he remains through the next school year his salary will be \$3,900 with \$300 additional if he teaches in summer school. His assets consist of about \$2,000 in a savings account. Mr. Wang's last residence abroad was in Malang, Indonesia. His 80-year-old father lives in China and a brother, half brother, and half sister were in China when he last heard from them several years ago.

The beneficiary entered the United States January 5, 1953, as a student and was granted extensions until April 6, 1954. A petition filed in his behalf by Grand Canyon College for issuance of a quota immigrant visa to an alien whose services are urgently needed in the United States was approved on March 15, 1955, the approval being valid until March 15,

1956. On April 7, 1955 he was found to be deportable and an order was entered that he should be permitted to depart voluntarily from the United States in lieu of deportation.

Senator Barry Goldwater, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
October 22, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Senate Judiciary Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: With reference to S. 31, the bill which I introduced on January 6, 1955, in behalf of Mr. Shih Ming Wang, I should like to make a matter of record the fact that Mr. Wang who is associate professor of science at Grand Canyon College, Phoenix, Ariz., is a man of high caliber, eminently respected by the residents of Phoenix, deeply religious and a foe of the principles of communism, against which he fought so ably while teaching in Indonesia.

Therefore, in view of the great contribution he could make to the education of American youth, I urge that the committee take favorable action on S. 31, so that Mr. Wang may enjoy the benefits and privileges of freedom that only this country can provide.

Sincerely,

BARRY GOLDWATER.

INFORMATION ON AND HISTORY OF—

Name: Shih Ming Wang.

Nationality: Chinese.

Birth: Ningpo, China, April 27, 1901.

Home address: 44 Idjon, Malang, Indonesia.

Family: Wife, 49, English teacher, Chinese high school, Java, Indonesia. Three younger children with wife, two older daughters 23, 20, students in the State of Illinois.

Education: Bachelor of arts in chemistry, University of Shanghai, China. Minor in mathematics and in physics. Master of arts in chemistry, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. Minor in mathematics. Graduate work in mathematics and education, University of Arizona.

Interest: Higher mathematics as applied in chemistry and physics.

Experience: Principal, Chinese high school in China and in Java, concurrently science teacher 25 years. Associate professor of science at Grand Canyon College, Phoenix, Ariz., 1½ years.

Faith: Baptist.

Conviction: Science and Christianity both reveal the truth of God. Wish to stay in United States of America permanently for the following reasons:

1. Facilities and opportunities of scientific research in United States.

2. Fear of danger in Java if Communists should get control, because I fought very hard against the infiltration of communism

into a Chinese high school where I was principal for 6½ years before I came over to the United States of America.

3. My reentry permit into Java was overdue, therefore invalid; therefore, I applied for a Chinese passport. If I cannot stay in the United States of America I would, of course, like to go back to Java to join my family in face of the risk. But, I have to apply for a permanent visa as I had never been in Java. Their Government may grant or may deny. In case of denial I would face deportation to Formosa. Then my family and I would be permanently separated, since there is no diplomatic relation between Indonesia and Formosa.

4. Grand Canyon College needs me very badly. On top of the general shortage of competent science teachers in colleges, a small college cannot afford to employ special professors for each separate department, such as chemistry, physics, mathematics, geology, or astronomy or any other, and I can teach chemistry, mathematics, and physics on undergraduate level almost equally well. My experiences in China and Java have also brought me in contact with the British and Dutch systems of science teaching. They serve as aids.

5. In this atomic age and in the turmoil of world situation, particularly in fighting communism, we need spiritual weapons just as badly as material weapons. Along this line I feel I have a mission to the people of United States of America. Since United States of America is the chief bulwark against communism, she has to be strengthened both spiritually and materially. My belief in the complementary functions of science and religion lends me the clue to fulfill this mission. If people have the faith in God and knowledge in science they are immune to communism.

In face of the predicament I would be in if I cannot stay in United States of America and the service I would be able to render if I can stay, I sincerely solicit your help to support the bill S. 31, which Senator Goldwater has introduced. Many, many thanks.

SHIH MING WANG.

YOST & GARDNER, ENGINEERS,
Phoenix, Ariz., January 27, 1955.

Re Shih Ming Wang, Senate bill S. 31.

Senator BARRY GOLDWATER,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: It is with great pleasure that I recommend Mr. Wang for United States citizenship. Mr. Wang is a friend of mine.

I have known Mr. Wang for 2 years, and became acquainted with him by being in the same graduate math courses with him. Since I used to call for him at Grand Canyon College and drive him to and from class, I got to know his beliefs very well.

He is a Baptist preacher besides teaching math. It is my opinion that he will make a loyal and good American citizen.

Yours truly,

HAROLD W. YOST.

PHOENIX, ARIZ., *January 21, 1955.*

Senator BARRY GOLDWATER,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR BARRY: This is a tardy reply to your letter of November 5, 1954, which was addressed to me at the Arizona Title Building. It reached me, but I have not been connected with the Arizona Stockman magazine for nearly 2 years.

I, too, recall your action on behalf of my son, William, when he had been semiofficially "lost" between Germany and France. It was for his own protection, but your help put a major general on the job. Bill appreciated it also. You were actually his commanding officer when he was in the National Guard, at Luke. He said, "He (you) is a swell guy, but he is either one of the best of all fliers or one of the most careless." You are still with us so I assume Bill mistook skill for carelessness.

So much for that; you know we all appreciate your help.

The reason I'm writing this letter this morning is because of a story about Shih Ming Wang, in the Gazette last night. Occasionally, but apparently not too frequently, we meet people who make a lasting impression on us, and whose names we even forget. Wang is one of these; I had forgotten his name but will never forget the man—because of what he thinks, believes, and expressed when I knew him.

Dorothy, my wife, and I took a couple of extension courses from the University of Arizona, given at Phoenix College. Both were in psychology and the one where Wang was also a class member was on motivation, just about a year ago. Dr. O. A. Simley, of Tucson, was the instructor and he is the type of instructor we need more of, here and all over the country. He never failed to state, clearly and emphatically, that most of the things called scientific are theories.

As usual some of the class periods, and many of the recesses or breaks, were taken up with a discussion of "Why don't science believe there is a God?"

We had them all, even in a small class of less than 20. We had a Jew who believed in God and a Jew who was, so she said, an atheist. We had Christians, probably of several denominations (I see in the paper that Wang is a Baptist), two of whom were also in the atheistic classification, or as they preferred it, they were scientific. My wife and I were Mormons, with me being the type known as a jack because I smoke.

Sects were not mentioned in the discussions and I assume that the Jewish lawyer, who believed in God, and Dorothy and I were the only ones who believed that "God is a supremely exalted personage, having a tangible immortalized body, in whose image we are * * * as He is actually the Father of our spirits * * *" The rest of the Christians believed (I assume from their definitions of God as given in their creeds) that "God is an infinite eternal spirit, without form or body, etc."

I didn't intend to get into a sectarian discussion but only to show that regardless of what kind of God we believed in that the ones who did believe in a God were allied in the discussions. This little guy, Wang, made one statement that will remain with me forever. It had been science (facts that you can see, hear, smell, or feel) as opposed to the spiritual conception of a Creator instead of that the universe and man just evolved, when Wang said:

"Doctor, I am sorry to seem to disagree. But I think that God is scientific, too."

I've loved the little fellow ever since and had even forgotten his name. From being in that class with him I know what kind of man he is. He's the kind I'm proud to know, the kind we need here in this country.

Now, I learn in the paper that he isn't Chinese but Javanese, and, that he is here because he must have sort of fled his own country after using "rigid and stern methods" to fight Communists when he was a teacher, principal, in a Javanese high school.

Brother, now he (Wang) really is the kind of citizen we need here, and he is right where he can, and apparently is, doing the most good: in a school, helping to combat the ideologies of Karl Marx and materialism which is wrecking this country—and it doesn't matter what kind of name they tack on their program because if it is materialism it's wrong and unconstitutional.

The paper also said that you and John Rhodes were both trying to pass private bills to allow Wang to remain here. Good, and more power to you.

If there is anything I can do, in my small way, do not hesitate to call on me, because I'll give all I've got to help you in this because to me the individual is more important than "a limited quota" and we need this man, and his family, too, if that's possible.

This seems unnecessarily long, but it came out just as if I were talking to you face to face, and I hope gives you the picture.

Thanks again, and best wishes for all the good things you are trying to do.

Sincerely,

C. C. ANDERSON.

P. S.—Don't worry, if you do things of which I do not approve I will also write you about that. I did with our present Governor when he was majority leader and now my reward is that I'm persona non grata in the State capitol.

GRAND CANYON COLLEGE,
Phoenix, Ariz., December 15, 1954.

HON. BARRY GOLDWATER,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. GOLDWATER: I discussed the following matter with Mr. Sexon, and he says that he discussed it with you. I had hoped to see you personally when you were here, but I can understand your tight schedule. This is a favor that I am asking of you, both personal and in behalf of the college.

Mr. Shih Ming Wang, associate professor of science on the faculty of this college, is a scholar of outstanding ability and brilliance. He is a Chinese national. He came to the United States from Java, Indonesia, on a student visa, and subsequently applied for a permanent resident visa. That application was turned down after nearly a year's delay because no quota number for Chinese nationals was available. His last resort now, if he is to remain in the United States, is admission by special act of Congress.

Mr. Wang is not only critically important to this college as a scientist and mathematician, but his loss to American scholarship, if he

were forced to leave the United States, would be extremely regrettable. Dr. Floyd Wilcox, former administrative dean of Redlands University, who has known Mr. Wang for many years in China and in the United States, says that Mr. Wang is the most brilliant student he has ever known. A number of colleges and universities have sought his services, the most recent being the University of California at Riverside.

The principal facts of his life and identity are as follows:

Born in China April 27, 1901.

Studied at the University of Shanghai.

Science teacher and principal in China, 1923-30.

Head of science department, University of Nanking Middle School, 1930-40.

Principal and science teacher in Indonesia, 1946-52.

Entered United States on student visa No. 22 issued by American Embassy in Indonesia, January 1953.

Graduate degree in chemistry, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn., 1953.

Additional graduate work in advanced mathematics and physics, University of Arizona, 1953-54.

Joined the staff of Grand Canyon College September 1953.

Applied for permanent resident visa February 1954. Application denied because no quota number available, December 4, 1954. (File No. T-1664486.)

In addition to Mr. Wang's value to the United States as a scientist, he is an outspoken foe of communism and a leader in the anti-Communist crusade. As principal of the Chinese high school in Java, Indonesia, he led the fight against infiltration of communism into the schools. He incurred the enmity of Communist leaders there to the extent that his safety would be endangered if he should return. And he has no other place to which he could go.

Mr. Wang's family is still living in Java, and due to his and his wife's anti-Communist activities, he lives in constant concern for her safety. His wife, who is also Chinese, 49 years of age, is a high-school English teacher. Three children are with Mrs. Wang in Java, 2 daughters aged 17 and 14, and a son aged 6. In addition, two daughters are studying in the United States. The entire family is Christian, with Baptist affiliations.

Additional support for Mr. Wang's case can easily be secured. He is known to Representative Walter Judd, of Minnesota, through Dr. Wilcox, of Redlands University. He has numerous other friends in several States. This college, and friends of this college, are most anxious that special consideration be granted to him by the Congress of the United States, since he has exhausted every other means of securing permanent residence.

I have talked with the Phoenix office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and they are in complete support of Mr. Wang's case. But there is nothing they can do.

It means a great deal to us to have you and John Rhodes handle this personally, if you will. John is going to introduce the bill in the House. I talked it over with him when he was here. He also gave me the names of a few Members of the House whom I shall contact directly. What I would like to ask you to do is, first of all, introduce the bill in the Senate at the earliest opportunity and send me a couple of copies. At the same time, give me any names of persons

who could be influenced either by myself or someone else interested in Mr. Wang's case. For example, Redlands University will help us in any way they can, and they may have direct contacts with Senator Knowland. One of the members of our staff is a personal friend of Margaret Chase Smith. But I wish you would advise me about anything else we might do along that line. The only thing I want to make absolutely sure is that nothing is left undone which might help secure Mr. Wang's permanent residence in the United States.

Thank you very much for your interest and assistance. I would greatly appreciate your keeping in touch with me on this, and let me know what you think of our chances now. If there is any way that I can be of service to you, I am sure you realize that you can count on me completely.

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR M. LEE, *Professor of History.*

Senator Goldwater also submitted the following letter which was addressed to the Honorable Thurmond Chatham of the House of Representatives:

FORT BENNING, GA., *June 6, 1955.*

HON. THURMOND CHATHAM,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Despite the return address above, I am one of your constituents. My home is in Winston-Salem, N. C. This is the first letter that I have even written to a Senator or a Congressman.

I am writing on behalf of a private bill (S. 31, introduced by Senator Goldwater, of Arizona) which is now pending in the Senate, but which must eventually come to your attention in the House if it is passed by the Senate. This bill would admit Shih Ming Wang to the United States as a permanent resident. Since you have almost certainly never heard of Shih Ming Wang, I want to tell you something of what I know about him from my acquaintance with him.

I met Mr. Wang at George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville, Tenn., where we were enrolled in the same graduate course in the spring of 1953. I was closely associated with him in this course and in Baptist student activities for the remainder of the school year.

Mr. Wang was, as I understand it, head of the chemistry department of a Christian university in China before World War II. Fleeing first the Japanese and then the Communists, Mr. Wang and his family came to reside in Malang, Java, where most of his family are at the present time. I hear that two of his daughters are in colleges in this country. Mr. Wang came to this country in the winter of 1952-53, studied for a time at Peabody, and is now an instructor at Grand Canyon College in Phoenix, Ariz.

From my acquaintance with Mr. Wang, I would say that I have seldom met a more dedicated educator, or a true scholar more gifted with the ability to impart his knowledge and his enthusiasm for learning to young people. From what I know of him, he is a man of the highest character, and a firm believer in democracy as the only way of life. In a time when America is in desperate need of highly trained scientists, and even more desperately in need of qualified men who are willing to sacrifice financial gain in order to train young people in both technical skills and responsible citizenship, we should

be glad to have men of Mr. Wang's caliber come to our country to live and work.

Your consideration of this matter will be deeply appreciated.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT C. HUDSON.

Chih Shing Hwa—S. 318, by Senator Williams

The beneficiary of the bill is a 25-year-old Chinese who last entered the United States at Honolulu on September 25, 1952, as a student. He is a chemical engineer holding the degrees of bachelor of science in engineering and master of chemical engineering. He is unmarried and has no dependents. The beneficiary is presently employed by the National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Newark, Del., and they claim that he is a superior employee who would be difficult to replace. It is stated that he is a law-abiding, trustworthy person with a high degree of intelligence and would be a definite asset to the United States.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 15, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 15, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 318) for the relief of Chih Shing Hwa, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Philadelphia, Pa., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota for the first year that such quota is available.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Chinese.

Sincerely,

———, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE CHIH SHING HWA,
BENEFICIARY OF S. 318

The beneficiary was born on November 21, 1930, in Wusih, Kiangsu, China. His last residence abroad was in Taipei, Formosa. He was admitted to the United States at Honolulu, T. H., on September 25, 1952, as a student. He failed to comply with the conditions of his student status and deportation proceedings were instituted against him. Such proceedings are now pending. The beneficiary is a chemical engineer. He holds the degrees of master of chemical engineering and bachelor of science in engineering. He has been employed by the National Vulcanized Fibre Co. in

Newark, Del., since November 1, 1953, as a chemical research engineer. His present salary is \$425 per month.

The beneficiary is single. No one is dependent upon him for support. His parents and one sister, Chih Ning Hwa, reside in Taipei, Formosa. He has one brother, Chih Ming Hwa, who is an alien student in the United States, and a sister, Chih Ying Hwa, who resides in Tokyo, Japan. His assets consist of an automobile and personal property which he values at \$4,500, and a bank account in the amount of \$1,500. The beneficiary is a member of the American Chemical Society. He resides at 335 Paper Mill Road, Newark, Del.

Senator John J. Williams, the author of the bill, has submitted the following letter in support of the bill:

NATIONAL VULCANIZED FIBRE Co.,
Wilmington, Del., December 9, 1954.

Senator JOHN J. WILLIAMS,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In accordance with arrangements made during our telephone conversation on December 6, we delivered to the Philadelphia office of Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, yesterday duplicates of form I-507, Application for Status as Permanent Resident, by our valued employee, Chih Shing Hwa, and form I-129, Petition for Classification of Quota Immigrant for Alien Whose Services Are Needed Urgently in the United States, by this company. This is in accordance with the arrangements made during a conference in your office on July 9, 1954, and confirmed by our letter of July 12.

You will recall that this has to do with our employee who was born in China and who came to this country alone from Formosa, financed by his family, to pursue postgraduate education in chemical engineering. He has been in our employ for 13 months and his student visa has been renewed for the last time and will expire May 1, 1955. When the writer took Mr. Hwa to the Philadelphia office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service last July, we were given practically no hope for his remaining in the United States of America since (1) the Refugee Act does not apply in his case since he did not enter from a port which is now communistic and therefore can return, and (2) the category of an alien whose services are urgently needed in the United States of America does apply but we were given to understand that there are only 100 people allowed to enter per year in this category and that there is a tremendous backlog of applications already on file. In view of this very discouraging picture and the fact that this is a very high type person who is doing a very important job in our organization and should be encouraged to stay, the writer brought him to your office along with our industrial relations manager, Mr. F. B. Drumheller. You stated that we should file these forms just prior to the opening of the next session of Congress and that you would enter a special bill to have this man admitted since it appears that he will not be admitted under the terms of the current regulations.

A general summary of the information supplied to the Immigration Service is:

(1) An excerpt from part II, section 1827, part A, of Employment Security Manual stating that for chemical engineers signed copies of clearance orders are not required.

(2) A statement that there is a nationally recognized scarcity of chemical engineers as substantiated by four publications of Engineering Manpower Commission, an article in Chemical Engineering News, and a photostatic copy of our company's advertisement for securing chemical engineers in a national chemical journal.

(3) A notarized statement by the writer that this company manufactures items for national defense in both peacetime and wartime and that Mr. Hwa's services are urgently needed for the continuation of our research and the expansion of our research department which is now too small, and that the loss of this man's services would cause a severe hardship and interruption of the entire program.

(4) A statement of Mr. Hwa's high education and technical training supported by a transcript of his undergraduate record in China, 3 letters of reference vouching for his outstanding ability and loyalty from 3 different persons on the faculty of University of Virginia, transcript of his record from University of Virginia Department of Engineering Graduate School in which his lowest grade was 91 and a copy of his degree of master of chemical engineering along with a statement from the writer as his immediate superior that he has unusual ability, natural aptitude, and has developed a special skill which makes his services urgently needed by this company.

(5) Certificates from the consul general of the Republic of China stating the date of Mr. Hwa's birth, that he is a loyal and law-abiding citizen of good moral character, and that he holds Chinese passport No. GV-47800, a statement from the chief of police, Charlottesville, Va., stating that he does not have a police record, and a similar statement from the police department of Newark, Del., where he resides, stating that he does not have a police record.

(6) A copy of his last year's Federal income-tax return, a statement from Wilmington Trust Co. showing his bank balance as well as a stub from his paycheck to indicate his earnings also were included as required.

(7) A letter from F. B. Drumheller, manager of industrial relations department of this company giving a record of his employment with us, a statement that his services are satisfactory and desired, and a statement that we will continue to employ Mr. Hwa if he is permitted to remain in this country.

(8) With Mr. Hwa's application also are included a series of recent photographs, his check for \$25, and a passport including temporary entry permit.

As we understand it, the Philadelphia office will pass on Mr. Hwa's qualifications and if they approve, the application will be forwarded to Washington for further consideration. The application will be identified by a number and we were told that the number would not be assigned until a later date. I therefore suggest in case you wish to

refer to the application that it might be sufficient to give the name of the applicant, Mr. Chih Shing Hwa, and his temporary entry permit No. T1866660. If this application is approved and the quota already has been filled, is it possible to have an arrangement made whereby Mr. Hwa would be given a no-status classification and be permitted to stay here until he can be given a permanent residence visa under the quota? We are not sure how these things work or whether such an arrangement is possible.

We thank you very much for the interest and action you already have taken on this subject. If you have any questions or if we can be of any assistance to you in this worthwhile effort, please advise either Mr. Drumheller or the writer when desired.

Very truly yours,

F. L. STEIGLER,
*Head of Paper and Fibre Section,
Research and Development Laboratory.*

Erich Anton Helfert.—S. 897, by Senator Bible

The beneficiary of the bill is a 24-year-old native of Czechoslovakia and citizen of Germany who last entered the United States on August 23, 1950, as an exchange student. He attended the University of Nevada in 1950 and during that time was employed part time by the Martin Iron Works in Reno, Nev. He then enrolled in the Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass., where he is presently attending school. The beneficiary has no living relatives other than his mother who was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on May 13, 1952, and she is physically unable to work, depending entirely on her son for support. The beneficiary has been offered numerous scholarships because of his exceptional abilities.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated March 31, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 31, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report on the bill S. 897 for the relief of Erich Anton Helfert there is attached a memorandum of information prepared from the files of the Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning the beneficiary.

The bill would provide that Mr. Helfert shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of enactment upon an appropriate quota deduction and the payment of the required visa fee.

The alien is chargeable to the quota for Czechoslovakia.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE ERICH ANTON
HELFERT, BENEFICIARY OF S. 897

Erich Anton Helfert, single, a citizen of Germany, was born on May 29, 1931 at Aussig, Elbe, Sudetenland, which is now a part of Czechoslovakia. He was admitted to the United States as an exchange student at the port of New York on August 23, 1950 under the provisions of the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948 (Public Law 402, 80th Cong.) which provided for the interchange of students between the United States and other countries for the purpose of promoting a better understanding of the United States in those countries. He was sponsored at that time by the Institute of International Education in New York, N. Y., which administered funds under the exchange program for the United States Department of State and the institute paid for all of Mr. Helfert's expenses including travel, school fees, room, board, clothing, books, and spending money.

The beneficiary enrolled in the school of journalism at the University of Nevada in 1950 and after completing his undergraduate work there he became a graduate student at the Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass., where he is still enrolled.

During the time he attended the University of Nevada he was employed part time by the Martin Iron Works in Reno. He has no living relatives other than his mother who lives in Neuberg, Germany. Mr. Helfert was the beneficiary of a bill S. 1946, 82d Congress and of bill S. 56, 83d Congress, both of which failed of passage.

A letter dated June 17, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with further reference to the bill reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., June 17, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: This refers to the report furnished by this Service to the committee on March 31, 1955, relative to Erich Anton Helfert, beneficiary of private bill S. 897, 84th Congress.

On June 14, 1955, the Reno, Nev., office of this Service advised this office that Anna Maria Helfert, mother of the beneficiary, was admitted to the United States for permanent residence on May 13, 1952. We were further advised that Mrs. Helfert is not physically able to accept employment and that she is dependent upon the beneficiary for her support.

Sincerely,

Commissioner.

Senator Alan Bible, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
July 22, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am writing this letter to you on behalf of Erich Anton Helfert, who is the beneficiary of an immigration bill I introduced last February, S. 897. The bill is still pending in Immigration Subcommittee.

There are several circumstances surrounding this case which I want to bring to your attention in support of the bill:

1. Erich Helfert has no home or residence in Europe to which he can return if he is deported.

2. His father and his only brother died, and Erich and his mother escaped from their then home in the Sudetenland into Western-occupied Bavaria. His mother immigrated into the United States in May of 1952 under the special quota for ethnic German refugees, for which Erich was qualified but, as he was dependent on the scholarship money, he remained here and sought adjustment of his status by a special bill.

3. As the cutoff date under this special quota has expired, it is imperative that some relief be afforded young Helfert because he is the sole support of his mother, who is in this country. He has proved himself to be an outstanding student and worker. Interested friends in Nevada will provide any necessary sponsorship or affidavits as to character, ability, etc. He has voluntarily offered to pay back the amount of the 1-year scholarship under the exchange program, and the same offer has been made by reliable business people in Nevada, who feel strongly that he should not be deported because he has no place to go, he would have been here anyway had he come in under the special quota for German ethnics, and his mother will become a public charge if he is refused residence here.

4. It should be noted that Senator Fulbright and Senator Mundt, both of whom had objected to a special bill on his behalf, withdrew their objection when the above facts were brought to their attention. It is believed that the White House will recognize the equities and approve S. 897, as circumstances have removed Helfert from the usual category of the exchange student.

No action has been taken by the subcommittee on S. 897. (It should be noted that a printed report on the bill S. 56, which passed the Senate last year shortly before adjournment, has not been brought up to date.) Attached hereto are certain papers forwarded by young Helfert clearly stipulating that he should depart voluntarily. Immigration Service has set August 1 as a final date for voluntary departure. While we have been reliably advised he will not have to depart if the bill on his behalf is still pending before the committee, officials of the Immigration Service repeatedly continue to communicate with young Helfert, insisting that he must depart.

It is respectfully suggested that favorable action by the Senate would clarify to Immigration Service the fact that there is at least a pos-

sibility that favorable action in his behalf will be taken during the 84th Congress.

Cordially,

ALAN BIBLE.

FACTS ABOUT ERICH HELFERT

I was born on May 29, 1931, at Aussig-on-the-Elbe, the major city of the territory of Sudetenland, which at the time of my birth was under Czechoslovakian administration. Both my father's and mother's side were of German descent, the families having lived there since early times. My father was executive director of a chemical factory in Aussig.

In 1938, the territory of Sudetenland became part of the German nation, just as it had been a part of the Austrian Empire before World War I. My brother and I had been educated in German schools since we were of school age, and we continued high school after the change of governments and throughout the war. A few days before the fighting ended my brother was killed after having been drafted with 16 years of age in April 1945.

In May 1945, the Czechoslovakian Government, which was tending toward communism, reclaimed the territory of Sudetenland, and with the help of the Red army began banishing and expelling the German population. Our family lost every material wealth within minutes, along with other thousands and millions. After my father was killed by incompetent young surgeons in an operation, my mother and I, then 14 years old, managed to stay alive within Sudetenland among the hostile new owners, until the boxcar took us into western-occupied Bavaria in 1946.

Once in overpopulated Germany, we lived on the minimum level of subsistence in the crowded city of Neuburg-on-the-Danube, where I could continue my high-school training. After the dark years from 1946 to 1948, conditions eased somewhat and I could supplement my mother's small pension with some after-school work as a reporter for the local paper. Shortly before my graduation in 1950 I received a 1-year scholarship at the University of Nevada, under the exchange program.

I arrived at New York in August 1950, then 19 years of age, and I spent a successful year at the university campus in Reno. Besides my schoolwork, I took every chance there was to talk to numerous schools and organizations to further understanding between our peoples. Shortly before my departure to Germany, several Reno citizens wrote inquiries and petitions to make possible my permanent stay, assuring me of the success of these measures. The Honorable Senator McCarran introduced a bill for my relief in Congress, and my visa was extended. I continued studying at the university, working my way through with part-time employment first at a local iron works, and later at the public accounting firm of Semenza & Kottinger's.

In May of 1951 my mother, the last member of my family, immigrated into this country under the special quota for ethnic German refugees, for which both of us qualify on the grounds of our expellation from what is now Czechoslovakia. My mother gave up her little pension and the emergency quarters in Neuburg, relying upon the ultimate approval of my stay in this country. I had given up a full

scholarship at the University of Munich, which I had earned with my results at the Neuburg High School, because I wanted to start a new life in this country which had become a home to me after all the losses and struggles since 1945.

At present I am starting my senior year in the field of business administration. I was selected in December of 1952 to represent Nevada at the annual Congress of American Industry at New York City. I also won tuition scholarships, and two Maj. Max C. Fleischman scholarships of \$500 each. The employment at Semenza & Kottinger's gave me good opportunities to support my studies with practical experience, which is a step forward to my aim of a career in public accounting.

I have no home to go back to in Germany, because my mother, upon her departure, had to dissolve what under the modest European conditions was called a household. I am the sole support for my mother in this country, which task would be impossible to do were I to go back to Europe. I shall do my best to become an asset to this country, and it is my greatest wish to be allowed to call it my home, which it factually, but not yet officially, has become.

ERICH H. HELFERT.

The late Senator Pat McCarran, the author of the bill (S. 56), which was a bill passed by the Senate in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiary, submitted the following letters of recommendation in connection with the case:

MARTIN IRON WORKS,
Reno, Nev., August 8, 1951.

To Whom It May Concern:

Erich A. Helfert and German F. Kortschak have been employed by me for approximately 5 months.

Since the first of June both have worked steady. They worked part time during the school months while attending the University of Nevada. They are very conscientious, reliable, and of good moral character. I have full confidence in these two young men and believe they would make fine American citizens.

Due to the tremendous work on hand for the defense of the United States and due to the shortage of men in Nevada I should like very much if permanent residence could be granted to these two men.

Very truly yours,

MARTIN G. SCHWAMB.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,
Reno, Nev., August 4, 1951.

Senator P. A. McCARRAN,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: I have been acquainted with Erich A. Helfert, a displaced person from Czechoslovakia, since his arrival in the United States a year ago as an exchange student from Germany; and I am certain that, if granted the opportunity, he will develop into the type of American citizen we most desire and need.

During his period of study at the University of Nevada, he has demonstrated a high degree of adaptability and a ready acceptance of our American ideals and institutions. He has approached his

work with enthusiasm and energy, and in all of his personal contacts he has demonstrated his responsibility and integrity. In my opinion, he has shown an unusual degree of intellectual ability and a marked potentiality for leadership in student relations and in the community.

In view of the fact that Mr. Helfert has expressed the desire to be permitted to remain in this country and to eventually become a citizen, I sincerely trust that the means may be found to enable him to effect this desire. I am confident that all of his acquaintances of the past year in this community will gladly concur in the above judgment and recommendation.

Yours sincerely,

LAWTON B. KLINE, *Assistant Professor.*

RENO, NEV., *August 4, 1951.*

The Honorable PAT McCARRAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: To aid in the endeavor of Mr. Erich A. Helfert who has been attending the University of Nevada the past year, in obtaining his citizenship in our country, I wish to state that in knowing this young man the past school semester, he has shown a most pleasing and considerate manner at all times. He has been in our home several times and I feel sure that if he becomes a citizen of our country, he would indeed, be an asset to this district, State, and country as well.

It is with pleasure that I submit this recommendation to you in behalf of Erich.

With all good wishes and kindest personal regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

ETHEL M. PARKER
(Mrs. J. Benjamin Parker).

CITY OF RENO,
Reno, Nev., August 6, 1951.

Hon. P. A. McCARRAN,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: It has come to my attention that Erich A. Helfert, who has been an exchange student from Germany attending the University of Nevada during the past year, is now desirous of remaining in the United States and becoming a citizen.

This young man has called at my office on numerous occasions during his sojourn at the University of Nevada, and I have had the pleasure of discussing with him many and varied subjects. He has always appeared to me to be a very forthright and outstanding young man and possessed of a great deal of academic ability. He is endowed with a very friendly nature and the ability to make friends.

I feel, if given the opportunity, he should make a very fine citizen of our country.

Sincerely yours,

F. R. SMITH, *Mayor.*

RICHARDSON LOVELOCK, INC.,
Reno, Nev., August 6, 1951.

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Erich A. Helfert has been known to me for the past 10 months, during which time he has attended the University of Nevada as an exchange student from Germany.

During this period he has been employed part time by, and has been the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Schwamb, 1034 Humboldt Street, Reno. The unquestioned loyalty, patriotism, and standing of Mr. and Mrs. Schwamb further recommend to me the habits and character of Mr. Helfert. Mr. Schwamb is the owner and manager of a steel fabricating plant in this city and is a man of integrity and influence in this community. He maintains a creditable home and is a member of that well-known patriotic fraternity, the Elks lodge. I am convinced that people of the integrity of Mr. and Mrs. Schwamb would not give shelter to or recommend anyone unworthy of their consideration.

I join with many others in this community in urging that every effort be made to permit Mr. Helfert to remain in this country permanently. He is now employed by Martin's Iron Works, of this city, a concern devoting a major part of its efforts to defense work, and I consider that Mr. Helfert's continued presence in this country is essential to the defense effort.

F. B. LOVELOCK,
Owner and Manager.

RENO, NEV., August 4, 1951.

Senator PAT McCARRAN,
Senate Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: Erich Helfert, German exchange student, has just told me that he is going on with his plans to remain here, if possible. We feel sure that the contacts which he is able to make will help us to understand better the German people and their country.

We have seen Erich often since last fall. He has grown to be like one of our own family. Consequently, we feel that we can truly vouch for his unusually fine character.

Chester joins me in extending kindest personal regards to you and Miss Adams.

Sincerely,

Mrs. CHESTER A. PATERSON.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA,
Reno, Nev., August 6, 1951.

The Honorable PAT McCARRAN,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am writing to you on behalf of Mr. Erich A. Helfert, ethnical German refugee, who has been a student at the University of Nevada during the last academic year and who applied to you to obtain permission for permanent residence in this country.

In my capacity as adviser for foreign students I had ample opportunity to become well acquainted with Mr. Helfert and I am happy to recommend him to you without any reservations. He is a young man

of excellent character and good morals who is thoroughly imbued with the ideas of democracy. It is my honest opinion that Mr. Helfert would make a fine citizen of this country and that he would never become a liability to anyone.

Respectfully yours,

C. F. MELZ,

Chairman, Department of Foreign Languages.

Eugene Alexander Figueiredo—S. 993, by Senator Ives

The beneficiary of the bill is a 25-year-old native of China and citizen of Portugal who last entered the United States on October 3, 1952, at San Pedro, Calif., as a crewman. He enlisted in the Marine Corps and received an honorable discharge 7 months later when it was ascertained that he had not been eligible for enlistment in the first place. The beneficiary filed a petition for naturalization under the provisions of Public Law 86, but this was denied because he did not have the 1 year physical presence in the United States prior to his enlistment. Since his discharge from the Marines, he has been working and attending college in New York. He is single and has a half-sister residing in Arlington, Va., who is a United States citizen.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 1, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 1, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 993) for the relief of Eugene Alexander Figueiredo, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files. According to the records of this Service, the correct name of the beneficiary is Eugene Alexander de Figueiredo.

The bill would grant this alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The alien is chargeable to the quota for China.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE EUGENE ALEXAN-
DER FIGUEIREDO, BENEFICIARY OF PRIVATE BILL S. 993

Eugene Alexander Figueiredo, whose correct name is de Figueiredo, a native of China and citizen of Portugal, was born on January 11, 1931, at Tientsin, China. He is single, and presently resides at 38 East 81st Street, New York City.

He is employed by G. Volterra at that address as superintendent for which he receives \$30 a week and his apartment.

He attended elementary and high school in China from 1937 to 1948. Since entering the United States he took a course at the Radio-Television Institute, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City, from June 1953 to December 1953, and attended the College of the City of New York from September 1953 to January 1954, and Hunter College in New York City from September 1954 to January 1955. The beneficiary served in the United States Marine Corps from October 15, 1952, until he was honorably discharged on May 8, 1953. His assets consist of \$300 cash on hand, \$250 in clothing, and \$200 in furniture. His mother and a sister, both British nationals, reside in Hong Kong. He has a United States citizen half-sister residing in Arlington, Va.

The beneficiary last entered the United States on October 3, 1952, at San Pedro, Calif., as a crewman, at which time he was admitted temporarily for the period the vessel was to be in port. Instead of departing, he enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. As a consequence of such action, deportation proceedings were instituted against him on the ground that after admission as a crewman he failed to maintain the nonimmigrant status in which he was admitted. Following his discharge from the Marines, he was granted the privilege of voluntary departure, of which he failed to avail himself. Thereafter a warrant directing his deportation was issued on June 9, 1953, and is presently outstanding.

A petition for naturalization filed by Mr. de Figueiredo in April 1954 under the provisions of Public Law 86 on the basis of his military service was denied because he did not have the required 1 year physical presence in this country prior to entering the Armed Forces.

Senator Irving M. Ives, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

GROBAN & RAVA,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
New York, N. Y., January 6, 1954.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am a member of the New York Bar with offices located at 270 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

I reside at 38 East 81st Street, New York, N. Y., and I take care of the management of the building where I live on behalf of the owner, who is one of my clients.

I have known Eugene A. de Figueiredo since July 1953.

Since October 1953, while attending college in this city, he has been acting as superintendent of the building and he has also been in charge of my apartment.

During this time I have had ample opportunity to acquire a full knowledge of his character. He has proven himself to be honest, industrious, reliable, and sincerely attached to this country and to its way of life.

I am happy, therefore, to recommend him highly.

Very truly yours,

RENZO RAVA.

RUSSIAN CENTER,
FORDHAM UNIVERSITY,
New York, N. Y., May 12, 1953.

To Whom It May Concern:

Eugene Alexander de Figueiredo was a pupil of St. Michael's College in China of which I was director. He entered the school in September 1946, at the age of 15. Previously he had been at the school of the Marist Brothers in Tientsin. He came to us with excellent recommendations and remained for just over 2 years until November 1948. At that time the Communist Chinese Army was approaching Shanghai and our school was closed. Eugene obtained a position on a ship and left.

From my intimate knowledge of him I can state that he was always a well behaved responsible boy and normally intelligent and morally above suspicion. If I can give you any further information which will be of help, please do not hesitate to write me.

Father F. WILCOCK, S. J.

GIORGIO UZIELLI,
NEW YORK, N. Y., March 1, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

I wish to state that I have known Mr. Eugene A. de Figueiredo for the last year and a half. During this period I have come to know him to be a very reliable person and sincerely attached to this country and to its way of life. He has voluntarily enlisted in the United States Marine Corps from which he was honorably discharged only because of regulations preventing noncitizens from remaining in the corps.

In my opinion he would make a very desirable citizen of the United States.

GIORGIO UZIELLI.

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 2, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

I have known Eugene A. de Figueiredo for approximately 1½ years, having met him soon after his arrival in New York. He has been a frequent guest in my home and I have had occasion to meet him in the homes of mutual friends.

During the period that I have known Mr. de Figueiredo, I have always known him to be honest, reliable and of the highest integrity. His voluntary enlistment in the United States Marine Corps and his matriculation in our colleges, would indicate his great desire to "belong" in the United States.

MADELINE J. BILLIAS.

Dr. Rose Hu Chen—S. 1183, by Senator Ives

The beneficiary of the bill is a 32-year-old native and citizen of China, who last entered the United States on August 4, 1953, having previously spent some years here as a student. She was married to Lien Ching Chen at New York, N. Y., on February 19, 1954. His application for adjustment of status under the Refugee Relief Act was approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and is presently pending before the Congress. The beneficiary's application

under the same section was denied because she was absent from the United States subsequent to July 1, 1953, and failed to establish that such absence was a temporary one. She presently resides in Long Island, N. Y., with her husband and is engaged as a medical doctor on the pediatric cancer staff, under a resident fellowship grant, by the Memorial Center Hospital in New York.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 31, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 31, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1183) for the relief of Lien-Ching Chen and Dr. Rose Hu Chen, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiaries. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiaries by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant these aliens permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fees. It would also direct that two quota numbers be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiaries are chargeable to the quota for the Chinese.

It should be noted that the male beneficiary's application to adjust his status under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 has been accorded favorable action by this Service.

Sincerely,

——— ———, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE LIEN-CHING CHEN
AND DR. ROSE HU CHEN, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 1183

The beneficiaries, Lien-Ching Chen, also known as Charles Chen, and his wife, Dr. Rose Hu Chen, also known as Rose Wen Chiu Hu, Wen-Chiu Hu, Rose Hu, and Rose Wu, are natives and citizens of China. They were born at Shanghai, China, on June 6, 1922, and on July 21, 1923, respectively. They were married at New York, N. Y., on February 19, 1954.

The beneficiaries presently reside at 141-48 85th Road, Briarwood, Long Island, N. Y. The male beneficiary is a professional architect and is presently employed as an architectural designer by Michael Hare and Associates, architects, 125 Broad Street, New York, N. Y. He receives a weekly salary of \$120. He stated that his assets were valued at approximately \$6,500 and consisted of a checking and savings account, accounts receivable and personal effects. The female beneficiary is a medical doctor and is presently en-

gaged on the pediatric cancer staff, under a resident fellowship grant, by the Memorial Center Hospital, 410 East 68th Street, New York, N. Y. She receives a fellowship payment of \$3,600 per year. She values her assets at approximately \$40,000, which consists of savings, stocks, dividends from stocks, and personal effects.

The male beneficiary received the degrees of bachelor of arts and master of arts in architecture from Harvard University Graduate School of Design. He is also a graduate of St. John's University, Shanghai, China, where he received the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering. The female beneficiary received the degree of doctor of medicine from the University of Michigan on June 11, 1949. Upon completing rotating internships at the New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Mass., and at St. Clare's Hospital, New York, N. Y., she then served as assistant resident physician in pediatrics at the latter hospital. She is also a graduate of St. John's University in Shanghai, China, where she received the degree of bachelor of science in biology.

Mr. Chen has no close relatives in the United States. His mother, father, 9 sisters, and 1 brother are natives and citizens of China, who reside in China. The female beneficiary's closest relatives in the United States are her sister, Mrs. Beatrice Howe, and her brother-in-law, Sam Howe, both of whom are citizens of China and who are presently serving with the Nationalist Government delegation to the United Nations. Her parents and two brothers are natives, citizens, and residents of Shanghai, China. She also has a sister who resides in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

The male beneficiary first entered the United States at San Francisco, Calif., on June 30, 1947, at which time he was admitted as a student. On September 3, 1948, he visited Canada for about 3 hours and was readmitted at Niagara Falls, N. Y., as a returning student. He received several extensions of his temporary stay. On February 12, 1952, he was denied a further extension and was notified to depart on or before April 12, 1952. Deportation proceedings were instituted on July 28, 1952, and, after a hearing, he was granted the privilege of voluntary departure in lieu of deportation. A warrant of deportation was issued on February 19, 1953. The female beneficiary last entered the United States on August 4, 1953, as a visitor for pleasure. She previously entered the United States on September 14, 1946, and September 9, 1948, and on both occasions she was admitted at San Francisco, Calif., as a student. Since her last entry she has received one extension of her temporary stay, which expired on March 4, 1954. Deportation proceedings were instituted on May 12, 1955.

The beneficiaries applied for the adjustment of their status under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Mr. Chen's application was favorably approved by this Service on February 16, 1955, and it is presently awaiting congressional approval. Mrs. Chen's application was denied for

the reason "that she has failed to establish that her absence from the United States subsequently to July 1, 1953, was a temporary one."

In sworn statements made before officers of this Service, the male beneficiary has given conflicting testimony concerning his attitude toward the Nationalist Government of China, the People's Government of China, the United Nations and Korean conflict. He admitted membership in the Chinese Association of Scientific Workers and stated that he only attended two meetings while a student at Harvard University. He denied he was ever an official or active participant in the organization.

Mrs. Chen departed from the United States in September 1950 and returned to Communist-dominated China where she remained until August 1952. From August 1952 to January 1953 she was in Hong Kong, British Crown Colony. She left Hong Kong and went to Buenos Aires, Argentina, in February 1953 and remained there until August 4, 1953, when she last entered the United States. In sworn testimony before this Service, the female beneficiary stated, "I had a younger sister, the youngest of the family, Vong-Tse Hu. She had been suffering from multiple sclerosis and she was gravely ill at the time and my parents in their old age could not cope with this, so I went back to take care of my sick sister. She subsequently died 1 year after I arrived home." In addition to treating her sister, the female beneficiary from December 1950 to January 1952 served as assistant resident physician in the Children's Hospital, Shanghai, China. She stated that the hospital was operated as a private hospital and that it remained a private hospital while she was there, but is now under the People's Government of China. She alleged that she was not required to register as a physician with the People's Government Ministry of Health. Regarding her departure from China, the female beneficiary stated that she made application to the People's Government Police in February of 1954 for a visa to visit Hong Kong, British Crown Colony, and that it took 6 months to secure the visa. She stated that she was questioned by the People's Government police on three separate occasions concerning her financial source of income. She alleges that the only guaranty required in order to secure the visa was that she would return to the mainland of China within 90 days.

The female beneficiary denied membership in the Chinese Students Christian Association but admitted that during 1947 to 1949, while a student at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., she had attended several meetings and picnics of the association, but that these were strictly social affairs.

Both male and female beneficiaries denied under oath any affiliation with subversive or Communist organizations and claimed that they are strongly opposed to communism.

Senator Irving Ives, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

Name: Rose Wen-chiu Hu.

Present address: 141-48 85th Road, Apartment 5F, Briarwood, Long Island, N. Y.

Telephone: JAmica 3-4668.

Age: 31.

Date of birth: July 21, 1923.

Marital status: Married.

Children: None.

Place of birth: Shanghai, China.

Premedical training:

St. John's University, Shanghai, China, September 1941 to June 1943; degree of bachelor of science in biology, June 1945.

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, September 1946 to June 1947.

Medical colleges:

St. John's Medical School, Shanghai, China, September 1943 to June 1946. University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor, Mich., September 1947 to June 1949; degree of doctor of medicine, June 11, 1949.

Postgraduate training:

Rotating internship: New England Hospital for Women and Children, Boston, Mass., July 1949 to September 1949; St. Clare's Hospital, New York City, October 1949 to June 1950.

Assistant resident in pediatrics: St. Clare's Hospital, New York City, July 1950 to September 1950; Shanghai Children's Hospital, Shanghai, China, December 1950 to January 1952; St. Clare's Hospital, New York City, October 1953 to December 1953.

Resident (senior) in pediatrics: St. Clare's Hospital, New York City, January 1954 to July 1954.

BRIARWOOD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., *May 12, 1955.*

Re S. 1183, for the relief of Lien Ching Chen and Dr. Rose Hu Chen.

Senator IRVING M. IVES,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR IVES: We have just been through investigation by your Immigration Service here in New York, for the bill you introduced for us. We hope their report will be in our favor, and will reach your committee soon.

As you know, my husband and I are concurrently applying under section 6, the Refugee Relief Act. His application is now pending before the Congress, while mine is still pending in the New York Immigration Service. My section 6 hearing was held on August 15 of this year. While no decision has been made yet, I am under the impression that there might be some question as to my eligibility under section 6, as my last entry to this country was after July 1, 1953, even though I was physically present on August 7, 1953.

Please forgive me for taking up your time again, but I think the above-mentioned points might be of assistance to you in your kind efforts to obtain favorable passage of the bill. With our deepest appreciations,

Sincerely yours,

ROSE HU CHEN, M. D.

FEBRUARY 25, 1955.

Hon. IRVING M. IVES,
Senator from New York
Washington D. C.

DEAR SIR: I am writing to you with respect to Lien Ching Chen and understand that this letter will be forwarded to you by him.

Mr. Chen has been a close and valued personal friend of mine since September 1951, at which time he was employed in Boston, Mass., and I was a student at Harvard Law School. During the period of our association I have had many opportunities to observe him in diverse situations and circumstances. This period included about 6 months from September 1952 until February 1953 when we shared an apartment in Cambridge, Mass.

In addition to my acquaintance with Mr. Chen I have had the pleasure of knowing his charming and intelligent wife, Dr. Rose Hu Chen, and have been a visitor in their home. Besides being a conscientious homemaker with an unswerving adherence to the ethical and moral standards of our society, Dr. Chen is performing medical services of inestimable value to our country. My conversations with her and her medical associates lead me to the conclusion that she is a highly respected member of her profession with a remarkable degree of tenderness, love, and sympathy for those with whom she works.

Based upon my extensive observations of and conversations with Mr. Chen I can say unequivocally that he is a person of good moral character and a credit to the United States of America in all respects.

He is a kind, generous, and intelligent person and applies himself with industry to his work as an architect. He is an avid reader of American literature and conversant with current affairs. There is no doubt in my mind as to his loyalty to the United States and that he is "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States."

Mr. Chen has a wide circle of friends and he is respected by all who know him. He has fit into our social and economic life in a most satisfactory manner and I, for one, would be proud and honored to have him as a fellow citizen.

I am employed by Chadbourne, Parke, Whiteside, Wolff & Brophy, 25 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y., and would be pleased to appear on Mr. Chen's behalf at any time or to answer any questions that you might have concerning him.

I have the honor to remain,

Yours very truly,

EUGENE R. ANDERSON.

MEMORIAL CENTER FOR CANCER AND ALLIED DISEASES,
New York, N. Y., January 27, 1955.

Hon. IRVING M. IVES,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR IVES: I am writing this letter on behalf of Dr. Rose Hu. Dr. Hu was born in Shanghai, China, and went to St. John's University for 2 years and Oberlin College for 2 years. She took the first half of her medical training in St. John's Medical College, Shanghai, and the last 2 years at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where she received her degree of doctor of medicine in June 1949. She served her internship at the New England Hospital, Boston, and assistant residency in pediatrics at St. Clare's Hospital, New York. She then returned to Shanghai where she served for 2 years as assistant resident at the Shanghai Children's Hospital until January 1952. She returned to St. Clare's where she was assistant resident and senior resident in pediatrics, and finished there July 1954. In July 1954 she was appointed resident in pediatrics at the Memorial Center, which she is now serving.

Dr. Hu came to us with excellent letters of recommendation from every source. She is a quiet, pleasant, cooperative, and intelligent physician and I can recommend her highly for citizenship. I am sure that she will make an excellent citizen for this country.

I was delighted to meet both you and Mrs. Ives at Senator Saltonstall's the other night and hope I have the good fortune of seeing you again.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN M. WALKER, M. D.,
Assistant Clinical Director.

NEW YORK, N. Y., *February 21, 1955.*

Re permanent residency status, Dr. Rose Hu.

Senator IRVING IVES,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR IVES: I have known Dr. Rose Hu since 1949, when she was an interne at St. Clare's Hospital in New York, except during the period of time she went home to China for a visit. At the present time she is a pediatric resident at Memorial Center in New York.

Dr. Hu is an excellent physician, well grounded in medicine, who speaks perfect English. She is desirous of practicing pediatrics in the United States and wishes to become a permanent resident prior to becoming an American citizen.

Dr. Hu is a highly cultured young woman of high ideals and a graduate in medicine of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich. Her political ideas are not in any way communistic nor does she have any sympathy or leaning in that direction.

She is married to Mr. L. C. Chen, who has degrees of bachelor of science and master of arts in architecture from Harvard University. He too is a very desirable individual and he has also filed his application for the status of a permanent resident.

The Chens are now living at 141-48 85th Road, Briarwood, Long Island, N. Y.

Any assistance you might render in expediting the permanent residency status of Dr. Rose Hu and Mr. L. C. Chen would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. RUDOLPH DURYEA MOFFETT;

JANUARY 28, 1955.

Senator IRVING M. IVES,
Senate Chamber, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR IVES: This concerns the anticipated appointment you were so kind to suggest for Dr. Rose Hu, our assistant resident in pediatrics at this hospital.

Dr. Stiles Ezell, secretary of the board of medical examiners, has informed Dr. Hu of your kindness and she is communicating with you herself to ascertain a time which will be convenient for you to see her. She will explain the rather unusual and unfortunate problems regarding her status with the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of New York. She is a graduate of a recognized American Medical School (University of Michigan) and a physician who has established herself as an asset on the various services she has been assigned, not only here but elsewhere. It is hoped that her status can be adjusted to continue her postgraduate work here for we consider her a valuable member of the staff.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD W. DARGEON, M. D.,
Attending Pediatrician.

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 17, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to state that my associates and myself have known Dr. Rose Hu for the past 2 years. She is a person of high standards, has a pleasing personality, and is distinctly honest and reliable. Her medical ability is of the highest quality. At the present time she is a resident in pediatrics at Memorial Center, New York City. I feel that she is an excellent candidate for American citizenship.

JOHN E. FRANKLIN, M. D.

Felisa Ho (nee Chang-Kuon)—S. 1651, by Senator Bricker

The beneficiary of the bill is a 38-year-old Chinese who is a citizen of Ecuador. She entered the United States on November 12, 1950, at New Orleans, La., as a visitor. One week later she married a Chinese man who had been in the United States for 2 years as a student. They have two United States citizen children and the family is presently living in Cleveland, Ohio, where the husband is employed as a mechanical engineer by the Arthur G. McKee Co. The husband's application for relief under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act has been approved by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and his name has been referred to the Congress. Before coming to the United States, the beneficiary's husband held the rank of major in the Chinese Army and served as liaison interpreting officer for the United States Forces. He was awarded a medal for exceptionally meritorious service by the United States.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 7, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 7, 1955.

Hon. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 1651) for the relief of Felisa Ho (nee Chang-Kuon) there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Services files relating to the beneficiary by the Cleveland, Ohio, office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It also directs that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for Chinese.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE FELISA HO (CHANG-
KUON), BENEFICIARY OF S. 1651

The beneficiary was born on April 11, 1917, in Guayaquil, Ecuador, and is a citizen of Ecuador. She married Van Hua Ho on November 19, 1950, at Houston, Tex. Neither was previously married. Mr. and Mrs. Ho have two children, Ann Mary, born on January 28, 1952, in Houston, Tex., and Nelson, born on April 17, 1954, in Cleveland, Ohio. They reside at 10723 Orville Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

The beneficiary, a housewife, is unemployed. She had approximately 13 years' schooling in the village of Chunz-Shan near Canton, China. Subsequent to her entry to the United States, she was a student in mathematics at the University of Houston, Houston, Tex., from February 1951 to January 1953.

The beneficiary's husband is employed as a mechanical engineer by the Arthur G. McKee Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and he shares with the beneficiary his income amounting to approximately \$5,300 a year. Their assets total approximately \$1,400.

Mr. Ho was admitted to the United States as a student on March 3, 1948, at San Francisco, Calif. He applied for relief under section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, and his application was approved by this Service. He was notified on April 6, 1955, of the favorable action and advised that a report of the facts in this matter had been referred to the Congress as required by law.

The beneficiary's parents are natives and citizens of China. They reside in Canton, China. She has four brothers and a sister who reside in Guayaquil, Ecuador. Prior to the beneficiary's residence in Cleveland, Ohio, she was a student at the University of Houston, Houston, Tex. She has never been employed in the United States.

The beneficiary's sole entry to the United States occurred on November 12, 1950, when she was admitted at New Orleans, La., as a visitor. She applied for and was granted eight extensions of stay. Her last extension expired March 7, 1955, at which time she posted a departure bond of \$500 and was granted 30 days in which to depart from the United States. Deportation proceedings were instituted by the service of a warrant of arrest charging that after admission as a visitor she failed to comply with the conditions of such status. On May 19, 1955, a special inquiry officer found that charge sustained and ordered the grant of voluntary departure with the alternative of deportation if she should not depart.

Senator John W. Bricker, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

SUMMARY

CASE OF FELISA CHANG-KUON, NOW MRS. VAN HUA HO, IMMIGRATION
FILE NO. V-1473892

This case relates to Felisa Chang-Kuon, now Mrs. Van Hua Ho, who is of the Chinese race and born of Chinese parentage in Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America, on April 11, 1917. She remained in Ecuador until 1927 when her father took the mother and six children to Chung Shan, China (native village near Canton). Felisa remained there with her mother and brothers, and the father, a Chinese merchant, returned to Ecuador.

In 1947 Felisa Chang-Kuon met Van Hua Ho in Canton, China. She returned to Ecuador in 1950 and remained there until she departed for the United States and entered at New Orleans, La., on November 12, 1950. She was admitted as a visitor and was married to Van Hua Ho at Houston, Tex., on November 19, 1950, 1 week after her arrival. Following her marriage she filed an application for change of status from that of a visitor to that of a student, as she planned to enter the University of Houston in 1951, the beginning of the second semester. She was advised by the district office of Immigration and Naturalization Service at San Antonio, Tex., that this was unnecessary but that as a visitor she could not accept employment but could enroll in a university. She has never been employed.

She has been granted eight extensions, the last one expired on March 7, 1955. A further extension was denied and she was given until April 9, 1955, to depart from the United States.

She enrolled in the University of Houston and attended the university until January 1953 with an 8-month interruption, from January 1952 until September 1952, when their first child was born. She returned to school in September 1952 and continued her studies until January 1953, when she and her husband moved to Cleveland, where

he, Van Hua, was employed as design engineer for Arthur G. McKee & Co.

The second child was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 17, 1954.

Mrs. Ho has maintained her status as a visitor until her last application for extension was denied and the date of April 9, 1955, set for her departure. Since she was not admitted as a student her lack of attendance at the University of Houston from January to September 1952 did not affect her status.

FACTS REGARDING HUSBAND, MR. VAN HUA HO, IMMIGRATION FILE NO. RR-07-113

Mr. Ho was born in Canton, Kwongtung, China on January 3, 1924. He was admitted as a student at San Francisco on March 3, 1948, and enrolled in the University of Houston. He graduated from the university and received his bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering in June 1952. He graduated with A-grades and was among the top 5 percent of his class. He was elected a member of Phi Kappa Phi which is an honor society requiring an A-average to be a member.

Mr. Ho filed for adjustment of immigration status under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. His interview with Inspector Appleby, of Buffalo Immigration Service, took place on June 8, 1954, file No. RR-07-113. His physical examination was had on August 16, 1954. While no decision has been reached to date it is reasonable to assume that the decision will be favorable due to the fact that Canton is in Communist China.

Mr. Ho held the rank of major, first grade interpreting officer, in the Chinese Army and was in the service from October 1943 to October 1945. He was assigned to serve as liaison interpreting officer under the command of the United States Army forces in China. He was awarded the Medal of Freedom by the United States Army forces in China for exceptionally meritorious service.

He came to the United States on a Chinese Government scholarship awarded to interpreting officers having served in World War II. The awards were given on a competitive basis and of the 3,000 qualified to take the examination only 100 were selected and he was one of this group.

PERTINENT FACTS REGARDING ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS OF FELISA HO

1. She was born in Ecuador, South America, a nonquota country, but because she is more than 50 percent Chinese she is chargeable to the Chinese racial quota of 105 admitted to United States annually. Section 202 (a) (5) Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952.

2. The status of immigration quotas released by the Visa Department, Department of State, on October 8, 1954, shows all preferences of the Chinese quota oversubscribed.

3. If Mrs. Ho would return to Ecuador there is no possible way of knowing how long she would remain there until a quota visa is available to her.

4. Her husband, Mr. Ho, has applied for adjustment of status under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. If this is granted she, his wife, would fall under third preference of the Chinese quota which is heavily oversubscribed.

5. If he, Mr. Ho, is granted permanent residence he can become a citizen of the United States in 5 years. This will give her nonquota status but application for this can only be made by citizen of the United States.

6. Mrs. Ho is not eligible for preexamination since there is no visa available to her and she is not the wife of a United States citizen.

7. She is the wife of a man highly skilled in a much-needed profession in the United States. She is the mother of two American-born children who cannot be deported from the United States in the event she would be deported. It is not known if the Ecuadoran Government would admit two American-born children, although they probably would do so.

It would mean a separation of a family that is a happily, well-adjusted one. Mr. Ho could not care for the children in the United States with Mrs. Ho in South America; therefore, he would be deprived of the love and companionship of his wife and children.

Both he and she are attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. This is shown by Mr. Ho's Army service and his 7 years' residence in the United States. Through association with fellow students, professional workers, and American families they are convinced that this is the place where they want to establish their home, rear their children, and for him to make his professional contribution in the field of engineering.

MARGARET FERGUSSON,
Nationalities Services Center, Cleveland, Ohio.

ARTHUR G. MCKEE & Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, March 17, 1955.

To Whom It May Concern:

We submit this letter on behalf of Mr. Van H. Ho who has been employed by this firm since February 9, 1953, and is presently serving in the capacity of piping designer.

Mr. Ho has earned a degree in mechanical engineering from the University of Houston, and since has taken advanced study at Case Institute of Technology in Cleveland, Ohio, thereby preparing himself for greater effectiveness in his work.

Having joined our organization highly recommended, Mr. Ho was and is assigned to duties of layout and design of complicated process piping for the design of oil refineries. His ability was immediately discerned and his general attitude, cooperation, and continuous progress has been most satisfactory. With the present and apparent future shortage of engineering talent, together with Mr. Ho's indicated potential making a replacement most difficult to secure and develop, we are most desirous of having him remain with our organization.

His character, conduct, and ability has been a credit to his profession and his employer, and we are certain that the subject, Mr. Van H. Ho, will justify his desire to assume the responsibilities of citizenship in the United States.

Very truly yours,

WALTER C. MASON, *Director of Personnel.*

Balbino Acusin Ariasa.—S. 1793, by Senator Lehman (H. R. 5490 by Mr. Dorn of New York)

The beneficiary of the bill is a 31-year-old native and citizen of the Philippines who last entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on October 22, 1949, as a crewman. He had previously entered the United States several times between 1946 and 1949 as a member of the crew of vessels flying the United States flag, many of which were Army transports. The beneficiary's father was a Filipino who had served in the United States Army for 26 years until his death in a Japanese prison camp in 1942. His mother remarried a professional soldier in the United States Army. Both the mother and her second husband are United States citizens. The beneficiary has never married and is employed in New York City.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated October 7, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., October 7, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1793) for the relief of Balbino Acusin Ariasa, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum was prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the New York, N. Y., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the alien the status of a permanent resident of the United States upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota for the Philippines.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE BALBINO ACUSIN
ARIASA, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1793

The beneficiary, Balbino Acusin Ariasa, born March 31, 1924, is a native and citizen of the Philippines. He is unmarried and resides at 283 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is employed as a waiter by the Candlelight Restaurant in New York City and receives a salary of \$50 per week. The beneficiary has the equivalent of an elementary-school education received in the Philippines. His assets consist of cash savings in the amount of \$1,700. The beneficiary's mother and stepfather are resident citizens of the United States.

Mr. Ariasa last entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on October 22, 1949, at which time he was admitted as a crewman. He never applied for or received any extension of his temporary stay. Deportation proceedings were insti-

tuted on August 29, 1950, on the ground that after his admission as a crewman he remained in the United States for a longer time than permitted. After a hearing on January 2, 1951, it was ordered that he be deported. This action was approved on May 3, 1951, by the Assistant Commissioner, Adjudications Division of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The beneficiary appealed from the decision and on July 26, 1951, the Board of Immigration Appeals entered an order directing that the deportation order be withdrawn and the beneficiary be granted voluntary departure at his own expense.

The beneficiary first entered this country in 1946, and made numerous entries thereafter as a member of the crew of vessels flying the flag of the United States, many of which were Army transports. Mr. Ariasa's natural father was a citizen of the Philippines, who served in the United States Army from 1916 until his death in a Japanese prison camp in 1942.

Private bill H. R. 5420, 82d Congress, was introduced in behalf of the beneficiary on September 19, 1951. Private bill H. R. 2630, 83d Congress, was introduced in behalf of the beneficiary on February 3, 1953.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Senator HARLEY KILGORE,

Subcommittee on Immigration,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR KILGORE: I am writing to you in behalf of my son, Balbino Ariasa. A private bill S. 1793, has been introduced in his behalf.

His father (my former husband) served in the Army of the United States continuously from 1916 to June 1942, when he died as a prisoner of war of the Japanese Government. I am enclosing a copy of the statement issued by the Department of the Army regarding the military service of Mr. Ariasa's father.

My son, Balbino Ariasa, was also held by the Japanese as a prisoner of war until he escaped and was given employment by the United States Government. I am now remarried and my husband is Frederick Gasataya, a master sergeant in the United States.

A private bill in his behalf passed the House of Representatives in the previous Congress. This bill came before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration, in August 1954. Due to the fact that the Immigration and Naturalization Service report on his case was over 2 years old and there was insufficient time to secure a current report, I am informed that the subcommittee at that time tabled further action on the bill. A copy of the House report on the bill recommending favorable action is enclosed.

The bill now reintroduced in his behalf will again come before the Senate Subcommittee on Immigration and I do hope it may be possible for you to give consideration in connection with favorable action being taken on this bill.

Thanking you for your attention, I am,

Respectfully yours,

NATY GASATAYA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
Washington 25, D. C.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE MILITARY SERVICE AND DEATH OF
GAUDIOSO ARIASA, SERVICE No. R321824

The official records show that Gaudioso Ariasa, service No. R321824, was enlisted in the Regular Army and entered on active duty December 12, 1916, at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands. He served continuously until December 11, 1931, when he was honorably discharged as a private at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, by reason of expiration of term of service. He again enlisted in the Regular Army December 14, 1931, at Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, and served continuously until his death. He died June 23, 1942, at Camp O'Donnell, Capas, Tarlac, Philippine Islands, as a prisoner of war of the Japanese Government. At time of death he held the grade of sergeant and was formerly a member of Company A, 14th Engineer Regiment (Philippine Scouts).

During his military service, his home address was shown as Pototan, Iloilo, Philippine Islands, and date and place of birth as December 12, 1896, Pototan, Iloilo, Philippine Islands.

This official statement furnished October 2, 1950, to Mr. Balbino Ariasa, son, 93-95 Clark Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

By authority of the Secretary of the Army:

EDWARD F. WITSELL,
Major General, USA, The Adjutant General.

Adel Kamal—S. 1827, by Senator Magnuson (H. R. 7483, by Mr. Holmes)

The beneficiary of the bill is a 37-year-old Arab, born in Palestine, who is now a subject of Jordan. He last entered the United States at New York, N. Y., on September 27, 1946, as a student. He worked his way through college, receiving his bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees in the field of entomology. He is presently employed by the State College of Washinton in Pullman as a research assistant. The beneficiary is unmarried. He was denied relief under the Refugee Relief Act. Information is to the effect that he is an outstanding scholar in the field of entomology and research.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated July 5, 1955, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to the bill reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1955.

HON. HARLEY M. KILGORE,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 1827) for the relief of Adel Kamal, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization

Service files relating to the beneficiary by the Spokane, Wash., office of this Service, which has custody of those files.

The bill would grant the beneficiary permanent residence in the United States as of the date of its enactment upon payment of the required visa fee. It would also direct that one number be deducted from the appropriate immigration quota.

The beneficiary is chargeable to the quota of Palestine (Arab Palestine).

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES CONCERNING ADEL
KAMAL, BENEFICIARY OF S. 1827

The beneficiary, Adel Kamal, also known as Adel Sudqui Kamal, was born on January 5, 1919, in Nablus, Palestine, now a part of Jordan, and is a subject of Jordan. He has never been married. He is employed as a research assistant by the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., at a salary of \$155 per month and is studying for a doctor's degree in entomology, which he expects to receive in August of this year. He has no assets. The beneficiary completed elementary school, high school, and 2 years of college. He was awarded a bachelor of science degree in economics by the Kansas State College and a master's degree in horticulture by the same school. The beneficiary's father, Sudqui Kamal; mother, Hassiba Kamal; 3 sisters and 1 brother live in Jordan. Another brother lives in Saudi Arabia and one in Kuwait.

The beneficiary last entered the United States at New York, N. Y., September 27, 1946, as a student. Deportation proceedings were instituted March 16, 1955, on the charge that he had failed to comply with the conditions of his admission as a student, and an order of deportation has been entered. Voluntary departure and suspension of deportation have been denied. The beneficiary has had no military service in the United States and has not registered under the Universal Military Training and Service Act.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of letters and documents in connection with the case, among which are the following:

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY,
Pullman, Wash., December 31, 1953.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: Prof. Maurice T. James has written you regarding the unfortunate situation which confronts Mr. Adel Kamal, one of our students, who, through no fault of his own, is a man without a country. On the basis of technicalities he is being denied an immigrant visa and, apparently, his only hope of remaining in the United States is by the introduction of a private bill in the

Congress. I hope that you will give his case your most serious consideration.

Mr. Kamal has served as research assistant for the past 3 years under Professor James. I have had ample opportunity to observe him in his work. Our Nation needs men of his attitude and capacity. I should certainly be most happy if it is possible for him to become a citizen for I am absolutely certain that he will be a distinct credit to his adopted land. Not only Dr. James and I but a number of other professors have given him very strong recommendations. The following are excerpts of confidential letters which were sent to me by his former teachers at Kansas State College:

I would like to recommend Mr. Adel S. Kamal as a candidate for your assistantship with the digestive enzymes. Mr. Kamal is an Arab from Palestine who has been in this country 5 years. He has taken his bachelor and master's degrees at this institution, and has made a splendid record. His major for the bachelor's degree was in entomology, but he took his master's degree in horticulture and plant pathology, primarily because he obtained employment in the department of horticulture.

Mr. Kamal speaks good English and is a splendid worker. He is applying for citizenship and has the status of a displaced person. He is doing pest-control work at Fort Riley, which is near here, on a civil-service appointment. He is of highest moral character and most appreciative of everything that is done for him. I have assured him he is welcome to continue for his doctorate here, but have advised him that it would be well to go to some other institution for his third degree and recommended particularly a Pacific coast institution.

ROGER C. SMITH,
Head, Department of Entomology.

I am sincerely happy to write to you concerning a former student of mine Mr. Adel S. Kamal. It has been a distinct pleasure to work with and know Mr. Kamal, and I recommend him most highly—as you probably know Mr. Kamal has been in the United States 5 years and will soon be a full-fledged American citizen, and needless to say a citizen of whom we can be proud.

Since Mr. Kamal taught English in his homeland before coming to Kansas State, he has an advantage over most foreign students. During his first year here, I had him give oral reports in class, and I was amazed at his fine ability to use English. He can and has many times spoken before groups of students and townspeople.

The fact that Mr. Kamal has been a top student, has had considerable experience in the field and laboratory, and has a most pleasing and gracious personality, makes me firmly believe that he would be an asset to your department. His integrity is unquestionable; my family and myself have entertained him in our home, and putting it simply, we

consider him among the finest whom we have shared our home with.

WILLIAM E. KOCH,
Assistant Professor, Department of English.

I was probably attracted most by his sincerity and diligence.

He would do well, I believe, as an assistant in teaching or research, but I should confine my remarks to his personality. He is an agreeable person, reliable, and a willing worker. If his training and experience meet your requirements, I am sure that he will merit your consideration.

A. M. GUHL,
Associate Professor, Department of Zoology.

I would give Mr. Kamal an unqualified recommendation. In my opinion he would be an asset to a department in any capacity. Morally he is above reproach. He is a good student. I believe he is the only foreign student that I have known who was entirely self-supporting while in school. He has at least an average command of the English language, both oral and written.

I was his major instructor during the period in which he worked to satisfy the requirements for his master of science degree. His ambition, ability, and care for details made a favorable impression not only on me but other members of the staff. The research that he conducted in preparation for his thesis was original, well planned, and carefully executed and analyzed.

RONALD W. CAMPBELL,
Associate Professor, Department of Horticulture.

I sincerely trust that it will be possible for you to assist this most deserving young man.

Sincerely yours,

H. L. EASTLICK,
Chairman of Department.

THE STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON,
DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY,
Pullman, Wash., March 24, 1955.

Senator WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I cannot possibly express adequately my thanks to you for giving my case your personal attention. I hope one day to repay you, Dr. James, and Mr. Hagie one-tenth of your kindness.

In answer to the two points raised by the Committee on Judiciary I would like to state the following:

1. I worked for 5 years in the civil service of Palestine from 1941 to 1946. I was thoroughly investigated by the British Government of Palestine at the time and by the American consul at Jerusalem prior to my entry to this country. My record for the last 8 years is in the hands of the Immigration Service. You are completely welcome to look it over. However, I would like to assure you again that I have no affiliation or activities, political or otherwise, past or present, which

are injurious to American public interest, or to the interest of the free world.

2. I have not been convicted of any offense under any Federal or State laws whether here or abroad. I only remember that I paid a fine of \$5 as a minor traffic violation in Manhattan, Kans., in 1949 or 1950.

When I last wrote you I have not received any reply from the Egyptian Embassy. Please find enclosed a copy of a letter I received recently from the consulate general of Egypt denying my application.

Please allow me to again thank you very much for all you have done on my behalf.

Sincerely,

ADEL KAMAL.

PULLMAN, WASH., March 4, 1955.

Senator WARREN MAGNUSON,

Senator from the State of Washington,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAGNUSON: I am writing to bring to your attention the recent developments concerning my immigration status. I am very appreciative of the efforts of several friends at Washington State College (Dr. James, Mr. Eastlick, and Mr. Hagie) who were very kind to write you on my behalf. Many thanks to you for giving this problem your personal attention and your valuable time.

Please allow me to briefly summarize my case:

I came to this country in 1946 on a student visa with Palestinian passport. In May 1951, 6 months before my passport expired and upon the recommendation of several friends from Kansas, among whom were Hon. Albert Cole, Congressman at the time (now director of the housing project) I applied to readjust my immigration status from student to immigrant according to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended by the President of the United States, as to include those Palestinians who were unable to return to Palestine. In September 1951, I accepted a research assistantship with the department of zoology at the State College of Washington with the intention of continuing my schooling toward the doctor of philosophy in entomology. In September 1952 I had a hearing on my application in Spokane, Wash. My application was denied on the grounds that Nablus (my place of birth) is still in Arab territory, and I had failed to submit any evidence that I was denied admittance to any of the Arab nations. Accordingly I was advised by your office and by my attorney, Walter Walkinshaw, of Seattle, to exhaust all possible channels before a private bill be introduced. Following this and upon the urgent request of the Immigration Service in Seattle I contacted several Middle Eastern countries including Jordan, Iraq, Syria, and Egypt. My applications were denied. I include herewith copies of their letters. On January 4, 1955, I had a hearing under oath in the foreign-student office conducted by the immigration officer, Mr. Sullivan, concerning my effort of obtaining a passport or a travel document. I showed him the letters which I have written to Arab Embassies in Washington, D. C., and their denial. On February 24, 1955, I received a letter from the Spokane office, a copy of which is enclosed.

I also gathered from the examining officer that deportation procedure will be next on the agenda of the immigration office.

For the last 7 years I have been living in a state of uncertainty, a condition which has been not only a drain on my time and efforts to carry on my work efficiently, but is becoming so serious as to make ineffective my planning for the future. I am writting to you and kindly requesting you to consider submitting on my behalf a private bill in Congress. This, of course, if you feel that I meet the qualifications of the high standards of American citizenship, ideals, and principles.

I have written a similar letter to Representative Hal Holmes and to Congressman Howard Miller, of Kansas.

Please allow me to again thank you and your staff for the time and effort you spend on my behalf.

AHEL KAMAL.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF EGYPT,
San Francisco, Calif., March 7, 1955.

DEAR MR. KAMAL: Answering your letter of February 23, 1955, which was addressed to the Egyptian Ambassador in Washington, D. C., we regret that we cannot grant you an Egyptian passport instead of your Palestinian one.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) AHMAD H. YOUSSEF,
Consul General.

Kathleen Schrater—S. 1009, by Senator O'Mahoney and Senator Barrett

The beneficiary of the bill is a 32-year-old native of England and citizen of Australia who married a United States citizen in 1948 and came to the United States as a war bride. In 1950 they returned to Sydney, Australia, where the beneficiary's husband attended the University of Sydney. Three years later when they were ready to return to the United States, the beneficiary was refused a visa because of her criminal record. At the age of 16 she stole a small amount of money and was placed on probation. The following year she falsely signed another girl's name to a charge account for the purchase of clothing. She was sentenced to 3 months and was released for good behavior after serving 1 month. At the time of these offenses, her mother was hospitalized and all the family's earnings went to pay medical expenses. The beneficiary obtained a visa to enter Canada and then entered the United States at Blaine, Wash., on October 27, 1953, as a visitor. The couple has a son who is nearly 4 years old.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated August 5, 1954, to the then chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with reference to S. 3093 which was a bill pending in the 83d Congress for the relief of the same beneficiary reads as follows:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., August 5, 1954.

Hon. WILLIAM LANGER,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request of the Department of Justice for a report relative to the bill (S. 3093) for the relief of Mrs.

Kathleen Schrater, there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary. This memorandum has been prepared from the Immigration and Naturalization Service files relating to the beneficiary by the San Francisco, Calif, office of this Service which has custody of those files.

The bill would permit the alien's readmission to the United States for permanent residence, notwithstanding the provisions of section 22 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, provided she is otherwise admissible. Apparently the bill is intended to waive the excluding provisions of section 212 (a) (9) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The committee may wish to amend the bill accordingly, and to further amend it to provide that the waiver shall apply only to grounds for exclusion of which the Department of State or the Department of Justice has knowledge prior to the date of its enactment.

Sincerely,

_____, *Commissioner.*

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE MRS. KATHLEEN
SCHRATER, BENEFICIARY OF S. 3093

The beneficiary, Kathleen Schrater, nee Wrigley, was born October 25, 1923, in England, and is a citizen of Australia. She is married to a citizen of the United States and they have one child, born in Sydney, Australia. She was admitted to the United States on November 16, 1948, for permanent residence and abandoned her domicile to return to Australia in May 1950, accompanied by her husband. She later applied in Australia for a visa to return to the United States for permanent residence but her application was denied because of a criminal record. She then obtained a visa to enter Canada and after arriving in Canada she entered the United States at Blaine, Wash., on October 27, 1953, as a temporary visitor. She testified she came to the United States as a visitor with the intention of remaining permanently if she could get a private bill passed, and that she established residence immediately in Wyoming for that purpose.

Deportation proceedings were instituted against Mrs. Schrater on May 24, 1954, on the grounds that she was a member of the excludable class at the time of her entry and was not in possession of a valid unexpired immigration visa. She was released on conditional parole. In 1940 she was arrested for stealing some money at her place of employment in Sydney, Australia, and in 1941, before reaching the age of 18 years, while still on probation from the first offense, she was arrested for falsely signing another girl's name to her charge account for the purchase of clothing.

The beneficiary attended public school and high school in Australia. Her husband is her sole support and also the support of their 2-year-old son. Her husband is a credit investigator for Dun & Bradstreet at a salary of \$290 per month. They have no property either in the United States or abroad.

The committee may desire to contact the Department of State for information concerning the beneficiary.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

DALY CITY, CALIF., *July 24, 1955.*

In support of bill S. 1009, sponsored by the Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney and Frank A. Barrett on my behalf, as requested by the Senators, I submit this statement:

Firstly, I wish to quote a portion of the report by P. R. McLaughlin, special inquiry officer.

"I am of the considered opinion that she is not of the criminal type and that these were natural impulses of an immature girl. If she had any criminal tendencies whatever in the past, it is believed that she is completely rehabilitated."

On October 15, 1940, at the age of 16, I was given a suspended sentence, on "entering recognizance of £40, to be of good behavior for 18 months." For the subsequent offense which occurred within 10 months, I was sentenced to 3 months, of which I served 30 days. First charge was for stealing; second for false pretenses.

The first offense, which happened at the age of 16, took place while employed at a store. I took a small amount of money. My mother was seriously ill in hospital and had been for 6 months. During this time I gave all my wages to my father. He overlooked the fact I needed adequate clothing and consequently had very little to wear. Although I knew it was wrong I stole the money with which to buy a few essentials I had to have. I was immediately caught and the owner of the store was offered recompense, but he declined all help.

While still on the bond of good behavior I broke it the following August at the age of 17. I used the charge account of a more fortunate family and obtained a few clothes, about \$30 worth. An attempt was made to make full restitution to the father of the girl whose charge account was used. He refused to listen to anything of that nature and insisted I be charged. I was sentenced to 3 months, being released after 30 days on a good-behavior bond.

My father refused to get me a lawyer during this time. With my mother in hospital he had so many expenses. The only guidance I got at this time was from a police sergeant friend of the family. In view of my father's attitude to not hire counsel, he advised me to plead guilty, which I did.

I realize my father was under great strain at this time and he has done everything possible since to help make up for his lack of understanding.

After being released, I returned to Cronulla, my hometown, and earned again the respect I had lost once. It was hard to go out and face people but was worth it to gain their respect. I lived there for the following 6 years, till I met my husband in July 1946. I told him all the foregoing events and he felt it made no difference. So in October 1948 we were married and came to the United States. I entered under the War Brides Act. We lived in Casper, Wyo., until May 1950, at which time we returned to Australia, my husband intending to take a GI course at the University of Sydney.

During 1953 he decided to return to the United States. We approached the United States consul's office and found because of my record, the only way to live in the United States permanently was to have a private bill passed by Congress. So we decided to go to Canada and were accepted. On reaching Vancouver, my husband wished to visit his mother in Casper, Wyo., and I got a visitor's visa to enter the United States. Before entering the United States we had complete travel arrangements from Casper to Calgary. All our baggage had gone on to Calgary to await us, and it was our intention to visit in Wyoming for a few weeks and then go to Calgary.

My mother was traveling with us and she approached the late Senator Lester C. Hunt, of Wyoming, with the view to him introducing a bill on my behalf. He agreed after hearing my case. He felt a person's mistakes in the past, if they had proved they could rise above them, should be forgotten. Senator Hunt advised us it was not necessary to go to Calgary, and I applied for extensions to my visitor's visa till May 24, 1954, at which time I voluntarily explained all details of the bill to the immigration authorities in San Francisco. I was placed on conditional parole until the bill is considered by Congress.

Mr. P. R. McLaughlin, special inquiry officer, states in his report of hearing, that if asked to do so on my behalf his recommendation would be favorable.

All character references were sent to Senator Hunt's office, which fact I advised Senator O'Mahoney when he agreed to continue with the bill.

My husband and I have been happily married for 7 years and have a 3½-year-old son. We would like to bring him up in the United States. For my husband's sake I hope it is possible, as he is a true lover of his country. Should the outcome of the bill be favorable, I will consider myself very fortunate and will do all in my power to be a good citizen, hoping in some way to return all the kindness and understanding extended me in this country.

My only explanation for the two acts is the fact that I was immature and not aware of the consequences. I have since learned my lesson and in the past 14 years have never done anything wrong. The following statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Mrs. KATHLEEN SCHRATER.

Upon consideration of all the facts in each case included in this bill, the committee is of the opinion that S. 31, as amended, should be enacted and accordingly recommends that the bill do pass.

